

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 38.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

LE CERCLE TRANSPORT.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLAISE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.7

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. HOY, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. H. PINCKVOS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.

Apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1882.

TO LET.

"KURAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY ROAD.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices, executed under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

E. CA DA SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH."

MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES, White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOON HAY—ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS, ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.

E. CA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PERU."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BOXBOYS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDEAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PISAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE

L I Q U E U R S

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Mario Brigrand).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

DOKE'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Noilly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY

FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST,

the following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are

the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, *ad* Brindisi and Marseilles:—

Scribner's Magazine.....\$ 6.00 Leslie's Illustrated Paper.....\$15.00

Harper's Monthly.....\$ 6.00 Harper's Weekly.....\$15.00

Popular Science Monthly.....\$ 7.00 The World.....\$15.00

Illustrated News (in-
cluding Xmas and all
extra Numbers).....\$12.00 The World's Lady's Journal.....\$15.00

Punch.....\$ 7.00 Nautical Magazine.....\$15.00

St. James Budget.....\$11.00 Leisure Hour.....\$15.00

Whitehall Review.....\$11.00 Cassell's Family Mag.....\$15.00

The Mail, 3 times a week.....\$15.00 World of Fashion.....\$15.00

The State delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

SALE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing

places.

J. COCK, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-

men of Hongkong and Visitors that he

has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent As-

stants who are always in attendance, he guar-

antees to execute this class of work, in all its

branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-

ceeded in any part of the world.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED

RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his

GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-

tion ever produced for promoting the growth

of the hair. The basis of this compound is

made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-

pine Islands never use anything else for

washing their hair; they are never found bald,

and it is quite common to see the females with

hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using

this shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public

entirely confident that by its restorative pro-

perties it will without fail arrest decaying

hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,

and cures all itching eruptions of the scalp. It does not

contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling

properties it allays the itching and fever of the

scalp, which is the great cause of people losing

their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to

put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to

ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any

length of time in any climate.

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-

NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-

PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and

ADVERTISERS generally are informed that

arrangements have now been completed to issue

in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

A SPECIAL EXPRESS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong

Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of

THREE HUNDRED COPIES,

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention

of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages

offered by this journal as a General Advertising

Medium, and the support of the Mercantile com-

munity and the public generally is respectfully

solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

COMPANY.

WILL PERFORM AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, ON

SATURDAY,

11TH MARCH, 1882.

VERDI'S GRAND OPERA

"IL TROVATORE"

COSTE DI LARA.....Signor GAETANO CROCI.

MARCO.....Signor LUIGI VANZETTI.

FERRARIO.....Signor ETTORE CORTI.

CAPODEI ZINCARELLI.....Signor GABRIELE PATERNÒ.

RUZZI.....Signor GIACOMO BRUNETTI.

LEONORA.....Signora MARIA LUBICCI.

AZUCENA.....Signora ANTONIETTA SILINI.

INES.....Signora DROSILLA BERTOLINI.

CHORUS BY AM

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *deanum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a Popular Price, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & Siam.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHWANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,

VIZ:

SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,

AND POTASH, LEMONADE,

GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,

AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from

7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,

SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,

CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,

FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and on business, "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1882.

ONE of the most interesting events of our racing season is the public auction of discarded race ponies which is held annually, a few days after the race meeting. The fountain in front of the City Hall, specially granted by the Captain Superintendent of Police, is the scene, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, & Co. the Hongkong Tattersalls. Shortly before four o'clock on Friday afternoon a large crowd, comprising the major portion of our sporting community, had assembled in front of the City Hall, and were scrutinising with more or less interest the juponies which were catalogued for disposal under the hammer. The assemblage was, of course, a motley one, and included a very large number of onlookers, to a very small proportion of buyers. Several gentleman jockeys whose figures are well known in the saddle on every race course in China were there; some of them intent on business, others languidly watching the final act of the Hongkong sporting drama of the current year. A Portuguese nobleman from Macao is affording some amusement by his extraordinary antics. He is a little man, keen and active in his movements, and from his general "get up" and heavy spurs we at once infer he is a horsey character. Accompanied by the Portuguese Consul General, and a tall, handsome gentleman of military appearance, our little friend is going the round of the ponies, carefully inspecting each individual animal in a manner we had never previously witnessed. Thumping one pony in the ribs, lifting up the fore-legs of another and tapping the hoof with his clenched fist moving a third backwards and forwards in most eccentric fashion, may be the Portuguese custom of examining horses, but it looks strange to English eyes, and we are afraid in the present instance it not only afforded food for gossip and caused great amusement but will be found in the long run thoroughly deceptive, so far as practical results are concerned. The big little man in the sombrero and spurs is, however, in his element, and enjoying himself apparently, and although he is being generally laughed at, that in no way disturbs his equanimity. He presently approaches Second Cornet with a jaunty step, but beats a hasty and somewhat ignominious retreat, amidst the jeers of the crowd, when that noble savage rears up and rushes at him open-mouthed. The opportune arrival of the officiating auctioneer, Mr. G. R. LAMBERT, who is acting for Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., puts an end to the preliminaries and opens the ball in earnest.

"How much for Wild Race, winner of last year's Derby; five dollars, going at five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five dollars for the Derby winner, going for twenty-five" and the handsome grey, which compassed the Derby course a year ago in 3 minutes 4 seconds, is, after a short palaver, knocked down to Mr. C. H. HURCHINGS, his destination being one of the Coast Ports where he is likely enough to win races. "Dan's" pet lamb, the blood-like Redstart, is the next lot, and this gray deceiver looks the thorough gentleman as he steps daintily along with head erect, showing himself off to the very best advantage. Fifty dollars is the first offer for the winner of the Canton Cup, Navy Plate, and Consolation Stakes in bye-gone years, and he is quickly run up to a hundred and ten, at which figure "the demon" secures him a rare bargain for the Foochow Spring Meeting. "Make way there," shouts Mr. LAMBERT, "make way for Wild Sell; there can be no question about this being a first class animal, winner of the Nil Desperandum, just the sort of animal for the 'Dragon Cavalry' of Macao. Now, gentleman, how much for this first class racer?" After a deal of hesitation five dollars are offered, and by dint of the auctioneer's persuasive eloquence, bids are slowly tendered until twenty-five dollars from the Portuguese Consul General clinches the matter, and the speedy grey is knocked down, his destination being the Macao Police department. Lame Duck excites little attention, although the competition between a well known young athlete and a Chinese purchaser produces some amusement, and when the Celestial cries a go at ten dollars, leaving Mr. KICKER's lame subscription griffin to pass into the youngster's hands at an advance of one dollar on that sum, a hearty laugh is heard all round the ring. Bohemian, after a smart competition between his old jockey and Mr. NICKELS, is knocked down at less than half his value to the first named, and should be heard of to advantage when meeting second class cattle in Foochow or Amoy. That arch-impostor Bavarian looks a dear purchase to "Dan's" at twenty dollars; but as that astute individual afterwards succeeded in disposing of his purchase to the Macao commissioners at a clear profit of fifty, his speculation was a somewhat lucky one. Well might one exclaim "how have the mighty fallen" when old Wild Surf, clever winner of a Shanghai Griffins, but now a mere wreck of a race-pony, was sold into drudgery for eight dollars. Would not a friendly bullet, under the circumstances, have been a better fate for the faithful slave that had rendered such good service in his palmy days? We think it would. White Stockings, with all the makings of a first class hack and carriage pony was sold cheap at 45 dollars; and then the fiery Phantom fell to the noel of a Chinaman for five Mexican, his destination being a Canton restaurant.

The slashing Dunrobin, for whom Tails 500 were refused last summer, suffering from a hacking cough that was painful to listen to, was no great catch to the Macao police for 95 dollars, although if he only gets over his cough he may prove a useful animal, as he is a splendid trotter with grand action. Airlie, winner of the Victoria Plate, and powerful enough to carry 155, to bounds, was not a dear purchase at 120, although this pony has seen rather too many summers ever to hold his own racing in good company. Still he has a grand turn of speed, and with an unrivalled capacity for carrying weight he might win his new owner a sprint race or two at one of the out-ports. The racing-like Second Violin naturally attracted great attention; but although 320 dollars were offered for the speedy bay, the reserve was not reached and he was sent back unsold. The handsome Lord of the Isles being withdrawn, and no offer being made for the roan Second Cornet, a draft from Mr. GRAYSON'S team comprising Shot, Grenade, and Coningsby were next disposed of for 50, 55, and 50 respectively, the last named "screw" falling to the bid of the gentleman with the sombrero and spurs, for the "Dragon Cavalry" of Macao. A shapely bay griffin, perfectly sound and broken to side saddle, was a bargain at a century to a well known "crack" cricketer, who has frequently done the Garrison good service in the tented field, and who will find his new purchase a useful sort of nag in Singapore. Mountain Dew, one of the Eyo griffins, passed into Celestial hands at the low figure of 14 dollars, and then Souter-Johnny and Lochiel—the latter with a pair of gammy-looking fore-legs which fully explains this handsome pony's extraordinary deterioration on the race course—were returned unsold, although the latter afterwards joined the Macao contingent at an outlay of 90 dollars. Whisper, a very handsome iron grey that broke down in his near fore fetlock when running for the Valley Stakes, will make a very pleasant hack if he can be kept sound, which is doubtful; however, he was cheap enough at half a century. An eminent local solicitor, who at one time owned old Steamboat, secured a rare bargain in Strathista at 100, the quondam favourite for last year's Derby, notwithstanding his being rather slab-sided, possessing excellent shapes, and undeniable action, besides being as quiet as a sheep. Another lame one—Don Enrique's grey subscription griffin that was sent down from Shanghai dead lame—at a cost of forty dollars joined the band of cripples secured for the Macao police; and then old Dauntless, deeply fired on both forelegs but perfectly sound, failed to reach his reserve, and joins Lord of the Isles and Robbie

ton Cup, Navy Plate, and Consolation Stakes in bye-gone years, and he is quickly run up to a hundred and ten, at which figure "the demon" secures him a rare bargain for the Foochow Spring Meeting. "Make way there," shouts Mr. LAMBERT, "make way for Wild Sell; there can be no question about this being a first class animal, winner of the Nil Desperandum, just the sort of animal for the 'Dragon Cavalry' of Macao. Now, gentleman, how much for this first class racer?" After a deal of hesitation five dollars are offered, and by dint of the auctioneer's persuasive eloquence, bids are slowly tendered until twenty-five dollars from the Portuguese Consul General clinches the matter, and the speedy grey is knocked down, his destination being the Macao Police department. Lame Duck excites little attention, although the competition between a well known young athlete and a Chinese purchaser produces some amusement, and when the Celestial cries a go at ten dollars, leaving Mr. KICKER's lame subscription griffin to pass into the youngster's hands at an advance of one dollar on that sum, a hearty laugh is heard all round the ring. Bohemian, after a smart competition between his old jockey and Mr. NICKELS, is knocked down at less than half his value to the first named, and should be heard of to advantage when meeting second class cattle in Foochow or Amoy. That arch-impostor Bavarian looks a dear purchase to "Dan's" at twenty dollars; but as that astute individual afterwards succeeded in disposing of his purchase to the Macao commissioners at a clear profit of fifty, his speculation was a somewhat lucky one. Well might one exclaim "how have the mighty fallen" when old Wild Surf, clever winner of a Shanghai Griffins, but now a mere wreck of a race-pony, was sold into drudgery for eight dollars. Would not a friendly bullet, under the circumstances, have been a better fate for the faithful slave that had rendered such good service in his palmy days? We think it would. White Stockings, with all the makings of a first class hack and carriage pony was sold cheap at 45 dollars; and then the fiery Phantom fell to the noel of a Chinaman for five Mexican, his destination being a Canton restaurant.

The slashing Dunrobin, for whom Tails 500 were refused last summer, suffering from a hacking cough that was painful to listen to, was no great catch to the Macao police for 95 dollars, although if he only gets over his cough he may prove a useful animal, as he is a splendid trotter with grand action. Airlie, winner of the Victoria Plate, and powerful enough to carry 155, to bounds, was not a dear purchase at 120, although this pony has seen rather too many summers ever to hold his own racing in good company. Still he has a grand turn of speed, and with an unrivalled capacity for carrying weight he might win his new owner a sprint race or two at one of the out-ports. The racing-like Second Violin naturally attracted great attention; but although 320 dollars were offered for the speedy bay, the reserve was not reached and he was sent back unsold. The handsome Lord of the Isles being withdrawn, and no offer being made for the roan Second Cornet, a draft from Mr. GRAYSON'S team comprising Shot, Grenade, and Coningsby were next disposed of for 50, 55, and 50 respectively, the last named "screw" falling to the bid of the gentleman with the sombrero and spurs, for the "Dragon Cavalry" of Macao. A shapely bay griffin, perfectly sound and broken to side saddle, was a bargain at a century to a well known "crack" cricketer, who has frequently done the Garrison good service in the tented field, and who will find his new purchase a useful sort of nag in Singapore. Mountain Dew, one of the Eyo griffins, passed into Celestial hands at the low figure of 14 dollars, and then Souter-Johnny and Lochiel—the latter with a pair of gammy-looking fore-legs which fully explains this handsome pony's extraordinary deterioration on the race course—were returned unsold, although the latter afterwards joined the Macao contingent at an outlay of 90 dollars. Whisper, a very handsome iron grey that broke down in his near fore fetlock when running for the Valley Stakes, will make a very pleasant hack if he can be kept sound, which is doubtful; however, he was cheap enough at half a century. An eminent local solicitor, who at one time owned old Steamboat, secured a rare bargain in Strathista at 100, the quondam favourite for last year's Derby, notwithstanding his being rather slab-sided, possessing excellent shapes, and undeniable action, besides being as quiet as a sheep. Another lame one—Don Enrique's grey subscription griffin that was sent down from Shanghai dead lame—at a cost of forty dollars joined the band of cripples secured for the Macao police; and then old Dauntless, deeply fired on both forelegs but perfectly sound, failed to reach his reserve, and joins Lord of the Isles and Robbie

Burns in their summer retirement. Pedrillo changed hands for a mere song; but the handsome Jet reached 75 dollars before the hammer fell, although he is a complete "screw," and blessed with a temper besides. The honny hay Sub Rosa was one of the bargains of the sale at 90 dollars, for the winner of the Broker's Cup is as handsome as paint, and should make a splendid trap-pony. The lame Thunder was well sold at 40, and after a few saddles, carriages, &c., had been disposed of, the curtain finally fell on the eventful racing season of 1881-82.

According to the *Daily News*, the power given to the North Borneo Company to farm out for revenue purposes the right to sell opium in the company's territories has excited a good deal of unfavourable criticism in this country. It does not appear that the cultivation of opium is actually contemplated, although there is apparently nothing in the charter which prohibits the company from growing the poppy, and thus entering into competition with the Indian monopoly. At the present moment there is much controversy going on in this country as to the moral and economic questions involved in the cultivation and sale of the poppy by the Government of India; and until some definitive conclusion on this subject has been arrived at, it is manifestly undesirable to commit the nation to any new recognition of the existing system. The charter also gives power to the company to farm out for revenue purposes the right to sell salt. This is also a matter which calls for further explanation. Salt is a Government monopoly in India; and the heavy taxation imposed by the exigencies of the Indian Exchequer upon that prime necessary of life is one of the chief grievances of the humbler classes in India. It may be reasonable enough for the North Borneo Company to raise revenue from salt as well as opium, but the fact—if it be one—is not so self-evident as to pass unchallenged. Then, with regard to slavery, the charter provides that no Europeans shall be permitted to own slaves, but they are not prohibited from employing slaves owned by natives. It is proposed gradually to abolish the slavery which exists in the country, but gradual emancipation is a process unknown to British law. If North Borneo is in any real sense British territory, slavery ought at once to cease to exist wherever British courts exercise authority. If an evil institution of this kind is allowed to take root in the new settlements, its ultimate removal can hardly fail to become both difficult and dangerous. These are questions of considerable gravity, and the public will await with no little interest the explanations which the Government will make when Mr. DILLON brings the subject forward in the House of Commons.

THE Paris Court of Appeal has given a judgment in a case concerning an English merchant which should be a warning against transacting business with married ladies, even though they may happen to be of high rank. The case is briefly this. On the 22nd of October, 1880, the Duchess of Bauxmont executed a document duly drawn up by a solicitor, acknowledging her liability to M. Emmanuel, described as a merchant of London, in the sum of 118,714 francs 25 centimes, and agreeing to repay the same in five instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. On default being made when the first instalment became due proceedings were taken ending in an execution upon a portion of the Duchess's furniture. A claim was then preferred to submit the matter to a Judge in Chambers, on the ground that the property seized was included in the marriage settlement of the Duchess, and therefore was inalienable. The Judge referred to decided in favour of the Duchess, but granted a case for the Court of Appeal, which confirmed his decision, leaving M. Emmanuel to pay the costs.

A MEMORIAL has been prepared by the Russo-Jewish Committee for presentation to the Czar, in which the Emperor's attention is directed to the recent outrages upon the Jews in his dominions, and praying that effective measures may be taken to protect the lives and homes of his Jewish subjects, and further, that Jews might have extended to them equal civil and political rights to those enjoyed by their fellow-citizens. The memorial has been forwarded to Russia through Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador. We have every reason to believe that a public meeting will be held at the Mansion House as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Many of the leading public men of England—both lay and clerical—including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Liddon and Farrar, and many others, have expressed their willingness to assist in publicly denouncing, in the name of the English people, the atrocities in Russia, as well as in helping to raise a fund for the relief of the suffering Jews, and to assist emigration. Mr. F. D. Mocatta, it will be remembered, has earnestly advocated emigration. He has expressed his willingness to subscribe 1 per cent. of the amount contributed to an emigration fund, which, to be completely effectual, he considers should amount in the aggregate to £1,000,000. A meeting of the Russo-Jewish Committee is convened for Monday evening next.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

THE gentleman who reported the particulars of the departure of Sir John Pope Hennessy from Murray Wharf yesterday afternoon, for the evening train, must have a particularly vivid imagination; or his report must have been pinned and added to, to suit the well known partiality of his chief for the departed Governor. Political bias notwithstanding, a newspaper report of any public proceeding should be accurate. The public have a right to expect accuracy. In this instance they did not get it; but were palmed off with one more example of the *China Mail's* own particular style of reporting in all matters concerning Governor Hennessy.

IN an article on the work before the English Parliament during the present session, the *Az-publique Française*, referring to the Irish question observes:—"We do not know whether the eminent statesman who presides over the destinies of the Liberal party will succeed in pacifying Ireland. If he does so he will take his place among the greatest and most illustrious benefactors to his country. Should he, on the contrary, fail in the difficult task he has so courageously undertaken, he will at least have the consolation of knowing that he has predecessors in failure. The Liberal party did not invent the Irish question. It has existed for three centuries. All statesmen have tried to find a solution—some by violence, others by kindness. Every method has failed. England is at the present moment making a supreme effort in the same direction. In her own interest, as in that of civilisation, our wishes must be for her success."

THE indignant protest raised in England against the abominable persecutions to which the Jews have of late been subjected in the Czar's dominions has found an echo in France. M. Baudouin, the accomplished ex-Minister of Public Instruction, contributes an article to the *Journal des Debats* in which he deplores the revival of atrocities more worthy of the darkest days in the Middle Ages than of the enlightened nineteenth century. After reproaching the Russian Government with its apathy in allowing such disgraceful excesses to take place as those reported from Poland and the southern provinces of the Empire, the writer concludes, "England has been touched by the accounts of these fresh atrocities. We have heard the protests of Lord Shaftesbury. France cannot remain indifferent. Was she not the first nation after Holland to proclaim tolerance? Was not the eighteenth century spent by us in struggling for humanity in the true sense of the word? Did not our fathers inscribe first of all on their flag the principle of human sympathy? The cries of agony raised by the persecuted, whoever they may be, will always find a profound and durable echo in French hearts."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—I have heard some curious stories about white ants. There's that one of the Ordnance store officer who in his report accounted to the War Office for the disappearance of a quantity of shot and shell by stating that the war material had been devoured by white ants; then there is the more recent case at one of the banks, where these insects had actually eaten several boxes of treasure—boxes and dollars—nothing being left but the nails and hoop-iron with which the boxes were bound; but this was not a total loss, as the white ants were collected and melted down, and something more than one-third of the silver recovered. But a case recently came under my observation which put the two above-mentioned entirely in the shade. A barrel of moulding-sand which came out from England about two or three years ago, was recently opened in our establishment, and in the centre, instead of sand, to about nearly one-half of the extent of the barrel we found a ball of white ants, this congregation having completely eaten out the space it occupied, besides honey-combing the surrounding portions. No flaw or traces of this destructive pest could be found in the staves of the barrel, and how they could have found their way into it seems miraculous. You may possibly think this is a "bender;" if you do, all I ask is that you come down and see it for yourself, for it has excited a great deal of curiosity.—We have not had time to go and see this extraordinary development of appetite in white ants for moulding sand, but have not a shadow of doubt about our friend's veracity.

A RATHER amusing episode occurred in connection with the burial of poor Lapsley, the Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances connected with whose death was concluded yesterday. It appears the undertaker, understanding that the deceased was a Protestant, advised the Rev. Mr. Colville accordingly, with a view to his being present at the cemetery to perform the last rites over the body. Soon afterwards, the undertaker had a note from a gentleman at the Sugar Refinery where Lapsley worked, stating the deceased was a Catholic, whereupon he applied to the Rev. Father Vignano to do the needful, countermanding his communication to the Rev. Mr. Colville. He had scarcely done so, when he happened to meet another gentleman belonging to the sugar Refinery, who assured him that Lapsley was a Protestant, not only that, but a North of Ireland Orangeman, as proved by documents found amongst his papers, and would be buried in the Protestant cemetery. While ruminating perplexed over the strangely contradictory information he had received, the Rev. Mr. Colville came up, and, learning how matters stood, said he would go to the cemetery also, so that however things turned out, there would be some one present to read the Burial Service over the body. Father Vignano went too, but, we suppose, seeing that the intention was to bury the body in the Protestant cemetery, gracefully resigned the post of honor to the Rev. Mr. Colville; or it may be, assuming Lapsley really was a Catholic, that the Reverend Father did not consider he was a sufficiently devoted son of the Church to bother himself much about where he was buried. From all we can learn, Father Vignano, it appears, had good grounds for believing that Lapsley was a Catholic, but we are quite at a loss to reconcile this with his being an Orangeman at the same time, for we do not think the Church of Rome can count any converts amongst the members of that strongly Protestant society.

A PARAGRAPH in last night's *China Mail* referring to the presentation of an address by a deputation of Portuguese gentlemen to H.E. the Governor is, not to use a harsher term, the reverse of accurate. The assertion that "no prior notice was given to the newspapers of the presentation" is untrue; the contemptible insinuation to the effect that the Governor's reply to the address must be taken at whatever worth can be placed on a communicated speech, is worthy of the source from whence it emanates. We received a copy of the address, and an intimation of the hour at which it was to be presented, from the Portuguese gentlemen interested; our representative was present at Government House when the presentation was made and a complete and accurate report of the proceedings appeared in this journal the same afternoon. A newspaper which has the indecency to insinuate that the late Duke of Newcastle directed Sir John Bowring to appoint Mr. L. Almada e Castro to the Colonial Secretaryship of Hongkong merely because the island was at that time considered one of the most unhealthy of colonies, can hardly feel surprised if respectable people prefer to ignore its existence as a recognised factor in public affairs.

INSPECTOR Bremmer being about to proceed home on leave, the native shopkeepers of Aberdeen and Apichau, amongst whom he has served several years in various positions in the police force, have presented him with a handsome silk flag as a mark of their esteem.

WE draw attention to an advertisement in another column, announcing the opening of Colonel Austin's American Rifle Range at the United Club, where the Colonel will give an exhibition of his prowess with firearms, and instructions how to become a workman are given free of charge.

FROM a telegram in an Indian paper we observe that an enthusiastic meeting was held in New York on February warmly sympathising with the sufferings of the Jews in Russia, and it was resolved that the United States Government should be requested to intercede to stay their persecution.

THE *Standard* of February 3rd publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that a treaty was signed on the 22nd December between Russia and Persia, for the settlement of the frontier question; by which Russia receives the whole of the Akhal Tekke Oasis to within 16 versts of Serak.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople to a Calcutta paper on the 2nd ult. states that the Dragomans of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, with the exception of England and France, have delivered an identical verbal notification that the alteration of the Egyptian *status quo* requires the assent of all the Great Powers.

WITH further reference to the attempt on the life of the Queen, we learn by wire that there was a universal thanksgiving in all the Churches on Sunday for the escape of Her Majesty, and the Lords and Commons have voted a congratulatory address. It is also stated that the would-be assassin is a man named Maclean, who was formerly in a lunatic asylum.

WE learn that the following appointments have been made in the Police Department, consequent on the Hon. W. M. Deane's taking up the post of Acting Colonial Secretary:—Mr. G. H. Horspool, Acting Deputy Superintendent, to be Acting Captain Superintendent; Mr. T. Grey, Acting Chief Inspector, to be Acting Deputy Superintendent; Mr. J. Craddock, Inspector, to be Acting Chief Inspector.

WE regret to hear of the serious illness of Commodore Cumming, who is suffering from diptheria. The commodore has enjoyed but indifferent health for some months past, and he recently took a trip to Canton in the *Vigilant* in the hope of benefiting by the change, but we hear that, having accepted the hospitality of a friend on shore, he was taken so ill whilst at the house that medical advice had to be sent for from Hongkong.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary was issued yesterday, which contained the following notification:—His Excellency Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., having this day departed from the Colony on leave of absence, it is hereby notified that, in accordance with the provisions made in Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster, the Ninth day of April, 1877, the Government of this Colony will be administered, until further notice, by the Honourable Malcolm Struan Trenchard, Acting Colonial Secretary, who has this day been duly sworn in.

THE members of the Portuguese community must feel deeply indebted to the writer of "Editorial Notes" in last night's *China Mail* for his remarks on the address presented by a deputation of Portuguese Civil Servants to Sir John Pope Hennessy on the preceding day. With what aim the comments alluded to were penned, or what they actually mean to convey we would rather not venture to attempt to define. The writer, doubtless, intended to convey something to his readers, but what that something may be, he has kept carefully to himself. Our contemporary must be badly off for "padding" when it condescends to go out of its way to coarsely vilify and grossly insult? for no apparent reason that we can fathom, a certain section of the community, the Portuguese servants of the government, who are admitted even by the *China Mail* to be deserving of all credit.

A PARAGRAPH in last night's *China Mail* referring to the presentation of an address by a deputation of Portuguese gentlemen to H.E. the Governor is, not to use a harsher term, the reverse of accurate. The assertion that "no prior notice was given to the newspapers of the presentation" is untrue; the contemptible insinuation to the effect that the Governor's reply to the address must be taken at whatever worth can be placed on a communicated speech, is worthy of the source from whence it emanates. We received a copy of the address, and an intimation of the hour at which it was to be presented, from the Portuguese gentlemen interested; our representative was present at Government House when the presentation was made and a complete and accurate report of the proceedings appeared in this journal the same afternoon. A newspaper which has the indecency to insinuate that the late Duke of Newcastle directed Sir John Bowring to appoint Mr. L. Almada e Castro to the Colonial Secretaryship of Hongkong merely because the island was at that time considered one of the most unhealthy of colonies, can hardly feel surprised if respectable people prefer to ignore its existence as a recognised factor in public affairs.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, after the departure of His Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of swearing in the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy as Administrator, the Hon. W. M. Deane as Acting Colonial Secretary, and Mr. S. Baillie as Acting Colonial Treasurer. There were present—

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Acting Chief Justice, President.
Hon. M. S. TONNOCHY, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. P. RYERIE.
Hon. N. C. CHOW.
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.

THE MINUTES AND THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the President put the question that they be confirmed.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—Before the minutes are confirmed I wish to say a few words with regard to what appears on them. It is once stated that the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. As I was not here at the reading of those minutes I hope the Council will allow me a few observations on them now. I find in the *Gazette* of the 4th March the following minute:

His Excellency rules that the Honorable Member is out of order in making a statement of privilege, a statement which is not a question of privilege, and is not a question of privilege.

Now, Sir, I do not know who is responsible for the statement contained in that minute, but it is not in accordance with fact. I distinctly stated on the occasion to which I refer that when I was ruled out of order I had not the slightest intention of referring to a subject which the Chairman had declared irregular on a previous occasion. But before I could explain I was interrupted and called again out of order. I wish therefore to have recorded on the minutes of the present Council my desire to correct any misapprehension that may arise out of that minute by stating that on whatever grounds my motion may have been out of order it was not ruled out of order on any intention on my part to quote a text book with reference to a ruling of the chair on a former occasion some meetings ago. My motion referred to an altogether different matter. I have not the slightest desire to enter into any question that has been settled before, but I wish to state in the fewest words what my intention was.

The President—I wish to interrupt my hon. friend, but I don't think it is his business now. The minutes have been read. It is very unfortunate the hon. gentleman was not present at the last meeting, so that he could have objected to what took place before, but I certainly think that according to the practice it would be rather irregular to refer now to what took place.

The Attorney-General—I rise to a question of order, Sir, I apprehend that when an hon. member perceives cause to object to a statement of fact contained in the minutes, a statement purporting to be a statement of what passed at a meeting of this Council, the hon. member himself being concerned in what passed, and being interested, as he must be, in a correct statement of those facts, it is competent to the hon. member who objects to the accuracy of the statement of those facts to rise, state his objections, and represent what he apprehends to be the correct version of the facts to which the minute relates. Now, Sir, I apprehend to that extent it is competent for the hon. member to address the Council on this occasion, and that such an opportunity of putting himself right on the records of the Council could not reasonably be refused to any one who wishes it.

The President—The difficulty is that the Governor, who made the statement, and who alone is responsible for it, is now absent, and therefore it seems to me hardly right the hon. member, who was absent on the last occasion, when he might have raised the question, should now say the Governor is altogether inaccurate.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I have no desire to question the statement of the Governor, but the minute of the Clerk of Councils.

The President—But he says what the Governor said.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—It seems to me, the minutes are correct as to what took place last meeting although inaccurate as to what took place at a former meeting. We are merely confirming what took place at the last meeting. I don't think the hon. member is able to say what is there recorded did not take place, because he was not present. Therefore, if that is what did take place we must pass the minutes, and I fear that the hon. member has any motion to make he can do so, but the question I take it, is that these minutes be passed, and they are, as far as I recollect, a correct record of what took place. It is very unfortunate the hon. member was not present.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I assure the hon. members I have no desire to raise any question which may again cause a want of harmony in this Council. The questions raised at the previous meetings have been referred to the Secretary of State, and I am content to wait his decision. But there has been some misunderstanding as to the statement I made, and it has been alleged I have, with a persistency not agreeable to the Council, endeavored to bring those questions forward again. I have now to say I had no intention whatever of referring to a question that had already been settled. I wished to bring forward an altogether different question of privilege.

The President—Would not a protest be the best way?

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I trust, Sir, hon. members of this Council will not again render it necessary I should write a protest on a simple personal explanation.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer—I think the proper course is that stated by my hon. friend opposite (Mr. Tonnochy), to confirm these minutes, and then with reference to the passage referred to by my hon. friend (Mr. Johnson), he can briefly state his reasons for thinking a certain inaccuracy has crept in. I think our business is to confirm the minutes as they stand, but after the minutes are confirmed I think the Council ought to permit the hon. gentleman to make any explanation he may wish.

The Attorney-General—I agree very much with what my hon. friend opposite (Mr. Deane) says. All I contended for, and all I apprehend my hon. friend concerned in the matter desired was, that this explanation and this statement as to what passed at a previous meeting should be recorded. Of course it could not be raised on these minutes, but he was quite right in calling attention to it when he did, but it will be right to confirm the minutes and then afford the hon. member some opportunity of calling attention to the matter.

The question that the minutes be confirmed was then put and carried *nem. con.*

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—May I now rise?

The President—After I have signed the minutes. If the Council thinks it right, I have no objection whatever to it.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I regret to have to occupy the time of the Council again. I did not expect when I began to speak my explanation would take more than a few minutes, and as I say, it arises out of a minute confirmed at the last meeting of the Council at which I was not present. To repeat what I before said, the minute is to this effect—

His Excellency rules that the hon. member is out of order in making a statement of privilege, a statement which is not a question of privilege, and is not a question of privilege.

Now, Sir, I distinctly stated on that occasion I had no intention whatever of alluding to any question that had been raised at a previous meeting, and I may very shortly say the object I had in view was simply to draw the attention of the Council to the relations between the Chair and hon. members. I wished to refer to language of censure that was used by the Chair to me on the 7th February and to protest against it as a breach of privilege on the part of the Chair towards hon. members and to move a resolution on the subject. I consider there is nothing on which hon. members should exercise greater care and jealousy than the privileges of this Council, and I think it rising to-day to call attention to a minute dealing with a matter of fact evidently made under a misapprehension, I am only making an explanation which is due as much to the Council as it is to myself.

SWearing in.
The Hon. M. S. Tonnochy was then sworn in as Administrator and assumed the presidency of the Council. He afterwards administered the oaths to the Hon. W. M. Deane on his assuming the office of Acting Colonial Secretary, and to Mr. S. Baillie on his assuming the office of Acting Colonial Treasurer. Before administering the oaths to the latter officer, His Excellency said:—I inform the Council that in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy before he left, I am pleased to appoint Mr. Baillie to the office of Acting Colonial Treasurer during the short time the post will be vacant.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN.
His Excellency Hon. members of Council, there is a subject I desire to put before you, and will do so in as few words as possible. This is the subject of the attempt on the life of the Queen, the 8th of September 1842, the most violent dislike to anything telegraphic, no hesitating posts and wires, or any visible obstruction to the beneficent influences of Fung shui, was always manifested—witness the prolonged but abortive attempt of the Great Northern Co. to erect a land line from Fenchow to Amoy. But in 1872 a distinct change in their policy took place. As soon as the Chinese Government found it possible that native clerks could be taught to work the Morse telegraph, a land line, transmission was given to build a line, and the line was accordingly laid from the Viceroy Li Hung Chang's Viceroy to the Torpedo College, by Mr. Betts, the Torpedo Engineer to the Chinese Government. This was specially followed by a line from Tientsin to the numerous forts at Taku and Peh Tang. The great convenience of this line was at once apparent to the Viceroy for military orders could be transmitted and a reply received immediately. The first official message sent over the line was in order from the Viceroy to the Commander of the forts, to "inspect" the forts and men-of-war and fire a salute of 21 guns on the arrival of the U.S.S. *Albatross*, with General Grant on board, and to report the vessel on being sighted at Taku.

In 1880 it was decided to connect Shanghai with Tientsin for the purpose of enabling Li Hung Chang to receive news from the outer world, and to confer with his colleague at Nanking with a view of devising measures for the defence of the Yangtze from Russian attack. The Great Northern Telegraph Co. obtained the contract to build the line, and at once commenced work. Without the slightest opposition from the people the line was built and opened for traffic in December 1881; a marked contrast to the attempt at Fenchow in 1872-5, where, after two years of futile efforts, the line was abandoned.

An extension from Chinkiang to Nanking has been determined upon, and further extensions are projected. If these extensions are carried out they will have a very important bearing upon the value of foreign cable property in the Far East. The next line which is proposed is from Nanking to Hankow, and if these lines are built it will no doubt act as a very valuable feeder to the telegraph in this section, but should the contemplated extensions to the South of China be carried out, and the lines remain in the hands of the Chinese Government, it will inflict a very serious blow to the prosperity of the Great Northern cables.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company at present have cables from Hongkong to Shanghai (looped into Amoy) thence to Nagasaki, thence to Vladivostok, where the cables join the Siberian land lines. These cables were laid in 1870, are technically known as "Hooper's" core, and consist of 14 tons to 16 tons per knot; the insulation of the cables is said to be in a very bad state, so bad that heavy repairs would be required on some sections, and break downs, as we all know, are of frequent occurrence. In January of the present year the cable was broken in three places, at the same time, viz. south of Guttsfald, North of Guttsfald, and between Shanghai and Vladivostok. These faults had not been repaired more than a week or two, when on February 12th, the cable was again broken near Amoy. Before the cable ship could return to Shanghai after repairing the fault, the cable was again broken between Shanghai and Nagasaki. This two months' state of affairs may be considered, but a fair sample of the condition of these cables, and in no way exceptional. Naturally much dissatisfaction is felt by the Shanghai public at these constant interruptions, and coupled with the angry feeling caused by the excessively high wire rate, would lead it gladly to use any alternative route if open to it. Should the Chinese extend their land lines to Canton and thence to Hongkong, such a route would be opened, and the European traffic would undoubtedly pass over the cables of the Eastern Extension Co.; while of the local coast traffic, at least the greater portion, would be diverted from the Great Northern cables (even when working) to the Chinese land lines.

It is no doubt a consideration of these facts which is so strenuously urging the Great Northern Co. to attempt to obtain from the Chinese a concession for the construction of land lines in China.

A land line from Shanghai to Canton, thence to Hongkong in their own hands would practically duplicate 1,000 miles of cable, south of Shanghai; while a line from Tientsin to Peking and thence to Khabarovsk on the Siberian frontier, would duplicate about 1,000 miles of cable, and some 1,000 miles of land line as far as European traffic is concerned. As these cables must sooner or later be renewed, at an expenditure of some £300,000 sterling, unless the control of the land lines can be obtained, the importance of the question to the Great Northern Telegraph Company cannot be overlooked, and it is certainly to be hoped that in the interests of the world at large, and Shanghai in particular, the land lines may be chartered whether by the Chinese Government or the Great Northern Company, as a means of restoring to the public, so long as the resister in Shanghai have some reliable means of getting a message through to Europe. We hear that an agent of the Great Northern Company is about to visit Tientsin again, to lay these facts before the Viceroy—*Courier*.

A NEW DANGER.

A new and terrible danger, says the *Telegraph*, is now on foot to those which usually threaten life on board a ship. The danger is the use of Xerotine sicative in the name of the Royal Navy. Xerotine sicative is described as giving off on board our men-of-war a vapour as deadly as dynamite, inasmuch as it is infinitely diffusive and highly explosive, and of a most powerful character. This is the substance to which the calamitous accident on board the *Triumph* is to be ascribed, and it is to be noted that in the middle of last year a minor explosion of a similar kind occurred from the use of the same substance. The Admiralty to issue a circular warning commanders of vessels against the dangerous nature of this so-called sicative. It now seems highly probable that if the recent fatal explosion on board Her Majesty's ship *Triumph* had never occurred the world would have been left in ignorance as to the true cause of the much more dreadful disaster which overtook the *Triumph*, off Sandy Point in the April of last year. The inquiry into the loss of the smaller vessel ended in the expression of a belief by the Court that it was the coal-gas which first exploded, and

TELEGRAPHS IN CHINA.

Now that a land line of some 900 miles in length, connecting Tientsin with Shanghai, is erected and open for the transmission of public messages, it may be worth while to examine the future prospects of telegraphic enterprise in this country; and to view the probabilities of further extensions. This line, with a line from Tientsin to Taku and Peh Tang, is, we believe, the property of the Chinese Government and is managed exclusively by Chinese officials, and worked by some six or seven operators of the Great Northern Telegraph Company. The erection of the line was entirely due to the scare induced by the anticipated war between Russia and China in 1880-81, and the money granted for the cost of construction was voted by the "Imperial Defence Bureau."

It is somewhat curious to speculate as to the reason why the long-shown antipathy of the Chinese Government to telegraphs was gradually swept away from the Celestial mind. Up to the year 1876 the most violent dislike to anything telegraphic, no hesitating posts and wires, or any visible obstruction to the beneficent influences of Fung shui, was always manifested—witness the prolonged but abortive attempt of the Great Northern Co. to erect a land line from Fenchow to Amoy. But in 1872 a distinct change in their policy took place. As soon as the Chinese Government found it possible that native clerks could be taught to work the Morse telegraph, a land line, transmission was given to build a line, and the line was accordingly laid from the Viceroy Li Hung Chang's Viceroy to the Torpedo College, by Mr. Betts, the Torpedo Engineer to the Chinese Government. This was specially followed by a line from Tientsin to the numerous forts at Taku and Peh Tang. The great convenience of this line was at once apparent to the Viceroy for military orders could be transmitted and a reply received immediately. The first official message sent over the line was in order from the Viceroy to the Commander of the forts, to "inspect" the forts and men-of-war and fire a salute of 21 guns on the arrival of the U.S.S. *Albatross*, with General Grant on board, and to report the vessel on being sighted at Taku.

In 1880 it was decided to connect Shanghai with Tientsin for the purpose of enabling Li Hung Chang to receive news from the outer world, and to confer with his colleague at Nanking with a view of devising measures for the defence of the Yangtze from Russian attack. The Great Northern Telegraph Co. obtained the contract to build the line, and at once commenced work. Without the slightest opposition from the people the line was built and opened for traffic in December 1881; a marked contrast to the attempt at Fenchow in 1872-5, where, after two years of futile efforts, the line was abandoned.

An extension from Chinkiang to Nanking has been determined upon, and further extensions are projected. If these extensions are carried out they will have a very important bearing upon the value of foreign cable property in the Far East. The next line which is proposed is from Nanking to Hankow, and if these lines are built it will no doubt act as a very valuable feeder to the telegraph in this section, but should the contemplated extensions to the South of China be carried out, and the lines remain in the hands of the Chinese Government, it will inflict a very serious blow to the prosperity of the Great Northern cables.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company at present have cables from Hongkong to Shanghai (looped into Amoy) thence to Nagasaki, thence to Vladivostok, where the cables join the Siberian land lines. These cables were laid in 1870, are technically known as "Hooper's" core, and consist of 14 tons to 16 tons per knot; the insulation of the cables is said to be in a very bad state, so bad that heavy repairs would be required on some sections, and break downs, as we all know, are of frequent occurrence. In January of the present year the cable was broken in three places, at the same time, viz. south of Guttsfald, North of Guttsfald, and between Shanghai and Vladivostok. These faults had not been repaired more than a week or two, when on February 12th, the cable was again broken near Amoy. Before the cable ship could return to Shanghai after repairing the fault, the cable was again broken between Shanghai and Nagasaki. This two months' state of affairs may be considered, but a fair sample of the condition of these cables, and in no way exceptional. Naturally much dissatisfaction is felt by the Shanghai public at these constant interruptions, and coupled with the angry feeling caused by the excessively high wire rate, would lead it gladly to use any alternative route if open to it. Should the Chinese extend their land lines to Canton and thence to Hongkong, such a route would be opened, and the European traffic would undoubtedly pass over the cables of the Eastern Extension Co.; while of the local coast traffic, at least the greater portion, would be diverted from the Great Northern cables (even when working) to the Chinese land lines.

A NEW DANGER.

A new and terrible danger, says the *Telegraph*, is now on foot to those which usually threaten life on board a ship. The danger is the use of Xerotine sicative in the name of the Royal Navy. Xerotine sicative is described as giving off on board our men-of-war a vapour as deadly as dynamite, inasmuch as it is infinitely diffusive and highly explosive, and of a most powerful character. This is the substance to which the calamitous accident on board the *Triumph* is to be ascribed, and it is to be noted that in the middle of last year a minor explosion of a similar kind occurred from the use of the same substance. The Admiralty to issue a circular warning commanders of vessels against the dangerous nature of this so-called sicative. It now seems highly probable that if the recent fatal explosion on board Her Majesty's ship *Triumph* had never occurred the world would have been left in ignorance as to the true cause of the much more dreadful disaster which overtook the *Triumph*, off Sandy Point in the April of last year. The inquiry into the loss of the smaller vessel ended in the expression of a belief by the Court that it was the coal-gas which first exploded, and

that this led to the subsequent ignition of the gunpowder in the fore magazine. By a mere chance, however, it seems likely that this verdict will be upset, and the whole investigation reopened. At the time of the *Triumph* disaster it is safe to say that not a single man on board any of the Queen's ships was aware of the death-dealing properties which lay hid in the substance known as xerotine sicative, which is used as a patent "drier" for painting the hulls and other parts of vessels. The material is chemically something of the same nature as paraffin, or kerosene, or other mineral oils, and has the characteristic of evaporating easily, which renders it peculiarly suitable for drying purposes. Like paraffin, however, it possesses highly inflammable qualities, and with all these oils the moment of ignition is also the moment of explosion. The danger of storing this preparation on board our war-ships does not seem to have been understood, to its full extent until June of last year, when—as we have mentioned—Admiralty regulations were issued warning commanders in the Navy to be careful in its use. A mild circular is hardly the way to deal with such a cause of sudden and violent death. But the interesting point to notice now is that the calamitous explosion which has just taken place on the *Triumph* at once sets men inquiring whether, after all, it was the condemned coal-bunkers, where the *Triumph* explosion originated, as the Court of Inquiry concluded. There seems the strongest probability that the disaster is to be attributed to an entirely different source, and the informal investigation into the matter which is now being made by the Admiralty will probably lead to unforeseen results, and to a renewal of the whole inquiry.

As far as the facts are at present ascertained it appears that, shortly before the *Triumph* was blown up, a leakage of this fatal xerotine sicative had taken place. One of the hands on board noticed the effluvia peculiar to the compound, and, entering the paint-room, where it was stored, found it to be escaping, in a small quantity, from the barrels in which it was contained. These paint-rooms, or rooms where the "driers" were kept, was situated close to the fore magazine. When the ship's carpenter was informed of the accident to the sicative he seems to have ordered it to be thrown overboard, and sent men to wipe up the stuff itself where it had leaked on to the boards. This was some fifteen minutes or so before the explosion took place. The man, who was examined yesterday by the Commissioner-in-Chief at Devonport, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, stated as his positive opinion that the explosion was due to the sicative, and to no other cause whatever. If this was really so, then there are many explanations to show how the sicative exploded. The "driers" were sent to clean up the floor of the paint-room may have ignited the stuff by the mere process of friction, or they may have taken naked lights into the place, which, in the case of any of these mineral oils, would be a dangerous experiment to try. Suppose the small quantity of spilt sicative to have ignited and exploded, was this sufficient in itself to have caused the disastrous results which unhappily ensued? Under these new circumstances Commander Evans's evidence as to what he saw of the explosion becomes exceedingly important, and is worth reproduction. It will be remembered that when the first report was heard Captain Evans was in his bath-room, and he describes the sound to have been "as if a gun had gone off." On coming out to see what had happened, and looking forward, he perceived that "the ship's side was burst open in the starboard gangway, and that the upper deck at that part was forced up, twisted, and wrenched about, and the water rushing in, the ship heeling over to starboard." The question which will naturally occur to every mind is whether the violence of this explosion, which tore the ship about in such a tremendous fashion, could really have been occasioned by the amount of sicative which was in the paint-room. It may be proved in the future that, in addition to the leaking barrel of sicative, which had been pitched overboard, there were also other barrels of the same compound, and the ignition of that which was loose on the floor might have led to the explosion of the whole quantity. This would account for the first of the two explosions. As far as the second explosion, which was by far the more destructive of the two, there never has been much doubt. This could have been due to one cause alone, that is the ignition by some means or other of the gunpowder stored in the fore magazine. If we take it for granted that the first and minor explosion was that of the sicative in the paint-room, then we know that the paint-room was close to the fore magazine, and it seems highly probable that some of the dangerous liquid may have found its way through chinks in the boards into the powder compartments. When the sicative ignited, that powder maggot would be ignited too, and it does not require a great amount of imagination to realize the consequences which were sure to follow.

The testimony of a carpenter attached to the *Triumph* is to the effect that the partition dividing the paint-room from the magazine was a single steel plate which did not fit quite tight at the bottom. Of course the sicative, when it exploded, even supposing that it had not as a fact leaked into the magazine room, might have blown down this frail shelter, and so ignited the facts that the vapour given off from the noxious compound is capable of penetrating, like air, through any chink or cranny into every place in its neighbourhood, and the reason why the fore magazine exploded, and blew the *Triumph* to fragments, becomes increasingly manifest. Now that the whole question is once more reopened it may be hoped that the Admiralty will awake to the danger of placing these highly inflammable and explosive oils in positions of such obvious peril as a room next door to the main powder store in a ship of war. It becomes a grave question, indeed, whether anything can justify the carrying of one of these "patent driers" in a ship at all, unless under circumstances which reduce its peril to a minimum. The Committee, presided over by Admiral Luard, which was formed after the disaster to the *Triumph*, and which was entrusted with the task of investigating the explosive qualities of coal-gas, has not yet terminated its labours. It has now been summoned to meet again on the 24th instant, when it is certain that deliberations will be made to include the gases given off by sicative as well. If it is demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that the proximate cause of the *Triumph* loss was this very sicative which has proved so fatal on board the *Triumph*, then there would be good cause for the re-summoning of the court-martial which sat last year, and which condemned the coal-bunkers as imperfectly supervised and constructed. The lives of our seamen and the safety of our men-of-war cannot be allowed to be imperilled needlessly by the carrying of highly explosive mineral oils on board ships, whatever may be their usefulness for painting or drying purposes.

A London police report mentions an article of dress of which the name and use will be new to most. It is called a "smuggling petticoat" and is full of pockets, intended to conceal contraband goods, chiefly tobacco. The wearer was a German emigrant vessel, and she had utilized the convenient dress to carry ashore a quantity of tobacco, duty free. Five other articles of dress, similar in design, were found in her possession.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Natal*, with the next French mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m. on the 6th, and may be expected here on or about the 14th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Orion*, from Sydney, via Fremantle, W.A., arrived at Singapore en route for Hongkong on Sunday, the 10th February.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Prima* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

COLONEL I. K. AUSTIN'S, NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, IS NOW OPEN AT THE UNITED CLUB, STAMPTON STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION CHURCH, WHERE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FREE OF CHARGE.

BELL TARGETS!!! FLYING AND STATIONARY BIRDS THAT DISAPPEAR WHEN HIT!!!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 P.M., to all respectable members of the community. Hongkong, 8th March, 1882. [145]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c, A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

As only a limited number will be printed orders should be sent without delay to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS, NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRIES.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST, ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS. NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES OF THE PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, THE LEADING MERCHANTS, THE CONSULS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSIONER/MERCHANT, has THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance-Sheets drawn out—Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Tientsin.—Per *Thaddeus*, to-morrow, the 9th instant at 2.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki.—Per *Belona*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Prins Heinrich*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Sahay*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Paladin*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenegles*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Consolation*, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.—Per *Mennur*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Fouchow.—Per *Thales*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Sumida Maru*, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory* and *Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supercedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "SINDH" will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "GALATHEE" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL. DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (or SATURDAY if the departure be on Monday).

5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7 A.M. Post Office opens.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.

